The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, securing to the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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HUMAN RIGHTS SECONDARY IS DOLLAR GUARDIANS' CREED

Opposition to the Sheppard-Towner maternity and infancy bill is growing, but they offer no counter plan to rescue this country from its position of having the highest maternity and infant mortality of any civilized nation in the world.

The bill has passed the senate, however, and is now being considered by the house.

If congress refused to stop a waste of property equal to the annual economic loss of 20,000 mothers and 250,000 babies, opponents of the maternity bill would tear down the sky.

No one objects to the government maintaining agents—known as consuls—in every part of the world to inform business men what to offer for sale in these countries, how to pack and ship goods, credit regulations and other trade information.

But good order and the constitution are threatened if the government imparts information to young women in the most crucial period of their lives.

Opponents of the maternity bill are always defending the constitution when human life is involved, but they would scrap this document in the interest of trade.

This mental attitude is not confined to opponents of the maternity bill. It is seen in the cry for "greater production," which never includes protection of wage earners' lives and their working conditions.

It is in the back of the head of those who oppose child labor laws.

To them cheap production justifies the cooie standard of living.

Opponents of child-labor laws are blind to everything but low production costs. Though the coming generation be stunted they would rescue the constitution from those who would put children to school.

The injunction judge has the same mental attitude—protection of property, though the injunction writ, as originally intended, be outraged and every guarantee in the bill of rights annulled.

This mental attitude is the "cannon fodder" concept of wage earners. Secretly, it is as stoutly maintained today by industrial autocrats as it was openly advocated in the days of feudalism and ancient empire.

The great work of organized labor is to change this mental attitude. This can be done by intelligence and unity.

Because it possesses this power—and is exercising it—industrial autocrats hate—and fear—trade unionism.

Agitate! Educate! Organize!

PASS MATERNITY BILL.

Washington, July 30.—The senate approved the Sheppard-Towner maternity and infancy bill by a vote of 63 to 7. The bill carries an appropriation to be allotted to states that accept the provisions of the act and appropriates an amount equal to the sum set aside for that state by the federal government. The money will be used for instruction in the hygiene of maternity and infancy through public health nurses, instruction classes and other methods. The plan provides for voluntary action, and no state need accept the act and may reject or reject the opportunities of education. It is shown that there is an annual loss in the country of 20,000 mothers and 250,000 babies under one year of age. It is claimed that a large percentage of these deaths are preventable.

Friends of the bill presented an array of statistics to prove their case. Dr. Joseph Mayer, of the New York public board of health, told the committee that "if we could save the babies who die under one year in the United States army as to the baby in the United States." Opponents of the bill said the plan "would permit a lot of women and physicians to trade the sanctity of the home." This line of argument fell flat, as the bill is based on voluntary action.

CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE.

Baltimore, July 30.—Co-operation among European farmers is increasing, according to Thomas the Symons, director of the university of Maryland extension service, who has returned from a three-months visit to England, France, Holland and Belgium.

He said agricultural conditions are bad and while co-operation tends to brighten the prospect "there are other conditions which must be changed before the average farmer 10 times better than that of his European brother.

"In co-operative work," he said, "it is evident that Denmark leads the world, particularly in the marketing of dairy and pork products and eggs. In Ireland and Holland the spirit of co-operation has resulted in important achievements. In Belgium and France, the countries I visited the desire for co-operative effort was apparent. In fact it seems to me that co-operation everywhere is destined for a remarkable growth during the next few years. The salvation of the farmer will depend upon it."

Prof. Symons predicted that co-operation will work out "more favorably in many ways under American conditions than even the most successful enterprise of the kind in Europe."

AFFECTS FATHERLY POSE.

Newark, N. J., July 30.—In injunction proceedings instituted by the Public Service Coal company against Vice Chancellor Backes gave stirring testimony that "a man must treat another's teen with intent to injure." The court said it is clear that he stood in this matter—and then failed an injunction against organized iron molders.

The company insists that every laborer must be free to join, or refuse to join, a union. It was discovered that union iron molders secured an agreement on the claim that they refused to belong to the union and will not work with them. The company claimed this was a violation of the law. The court pushed to the vice chancellor for the court granted the company's petition, emasculating his order with the words in the need for "capital" to be applied.

WOULD INTIMIDATE COURT.

San Francisco, July 30.—According to the local press members of the builders' exchange were notified "to be present" at the court room during the trial of the eight men assigned for violating the state anti-trust laws. The notice called the demonstration in the court to express the presiding judge that "the patriotic, law-abiding citizens" are law-loving, 100-per-cent, anti-union Americans are opposed to labor unions and are demonstrating the anti-trust laws of this state.

Trade unionists are asking what could happen if some labor organization sent out such a notice.

CAN'T SELL LABOR PAPER.

Tacoma, Wash., July 30.—Judge Kreen has ruled that the Tacoma Labor Advocate can not be sold most truck bakery in this city, because a labor paper tells the story of the conscientious opposition of union bakery workers. The court says that this is picketing. Attorneys for the unionists reminded the court of the employer's methods, which are not only an injunction, but many of the statements are untruthful.

RENEW OLD CONTRACTS.

New York, July 30.—After three weeks of negotiations in this city Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America has renewed last year's pact with the following press associations: United Press, Universal Service, International News Service and Hearst.

Universal Service attempts were made to cut wages per cent with a general reduction working conditions.

BLANTON IS GRILLED WHILE HOUSE CHEERS

Washington, July 30.—Congressman Blanton of Texas was grilled to a brown turn by Congressman Black of the same state. The latter exposed Blanton's support of many items in the Fordney tariff bill, and then voiced against the bill as a whole, while having Texas papers print in glaring headlines: "Blanton denounces the Fordney tariff bill as pernicious and indefensible."

This is a favorite Blanton trick, and as a result he is generally hated in the house as the bull-weevil in the cotton field.

Both sides of the house cheered Congressman Black who questioned the right of men to differ with him, while he scored Blanton for talking one way and acting another way.

The grilling included good-natured partisanship against the bill, which Mr. Fordney, author of the bill, opposed.

"Why, gentlemen," said Mr. Black, "the situation is simply this. The good ship Fordney Bill is about to sail for a protective-tariff harbor with a full, tattered sails are already fluttering in the wind.

"Many people from Texas are not willing to get on board the ship. He knows that she is a leaky boat, but he has got some babies that he wants to put on board. So we have witnessed him enthusiastically cheering those babies and putting them on the old boat, and today when the sails have been set and ready to get on deck, the ship is about to depart, I see my good friend from Texas rushing down the gang plank so that he can get safely back on shore. Then he says, 'I will leave my babies on board.'

"And then I see him going back home next summer to the constituents, and saying: 'Although I helped to get those babies on board, I did all I could to submarine that old ship after I got them on. I fired the torpedoes at her that I possibly could when I voted against the bill on the final vote, and if the old boat had all been like mine that old vessel would have gone down beneath the waves with my babies on board."

GOVERNOR IS QUESTIONED.

Charleston, W. Va., July 30.—The West Virginia Federationist asks Governor Morgan to answer this question:

"Mr. Morgan, do you think you are complying with your oath of office when you deny a group of citizens any assembly, as in your speech because they belong to a labor union, and have gone on strike to enforce laws granting miners the right to place a check weighman upon the tipple, and have coal they produce weighed and receive pay for the same on a tonnage basis?

"The most dangerous radical in West Virginia today is the man who does not set aside the constitutional bill of rights of the state, delivered into the hands of the few the property of non-resident landlords, created a 'military' force and turned it over to the coal operators to be used to force a component part of the citizenship into involuntary servitude.

"The dangerous radical is not seeking to overthrow the government, but he has already been thrown it in Mingo county and delivered it into the hands of the coal masters."

TRUST IS "PROGRESSIVE."

Bisbee, Ariz., July 30.—The copper trust has become "progressive" and its agents now shout industrial democracy. The scheme is a company "union," launched by the Cole per Queen branch of the Phelps-Dodge corporation. Employes will elect a house of representatives, the senate will be composed of foremen and other bosses, and the cabinet will consist of the president of the company, together with his managers and superintendents. The supreme court of three judges will be nominated by the president of the company, with the approval of the house and the senate.

The scheme, like glaring that even company officials laugh, but the trust's publicity agents seriously outline the Mingo county Coppers agents defended the mobbing of union men from Bisbee by saying miners were run out of Bisbee by vigilantes, who were afterwards tried but the cases were quashed.

REJECT PICKETING BILL.

Washington, July 30.—With one dissenting vote, the house committee on the District of Columbia decided today the Blanton anti-picketing bill on the table. Congressman Blanton is a member of the committee.

The bill would stop picketing in the national capital and was introduced with the intention of securing a "model" anti-picketing law for the various states, with the prestige of approval by congress and the president. Congressman Blanton made heroic attempts to secure its passage and interested numerous anti-union influences.

During the last campaign appeals for financial assistance to aid Congressman Blanton were signed in relative and issued from his office to large employing interests.

WON'T EMPLOY UNIONISTS.

Washington, July 30.—Testifying before the senate committee that is investigating the Mingo county (W. Va.) miners' lockout, Ernest L. Ormsby said he had instructions from superior officers not to employ members of the United Mine Workers' union. The witness is superintendent of the Portsmouth-Solvay Coke company's mines at Freeburn, West Virginia. The year from July 30 to July 30 he said his company furnished 1,000 high-powered rifles to employes to "protect" themselves.

PIPE STRIKE IS ENDED.

Peoria, Ill., July 30.—The Chamberlain and Heath Pitter unions have adjusted their strikes and signed a union-shop contract for three years. Last year's contract for steam fitters have been accepted and signed, which agree to a reduction of 10 cents a day.

SAYS SUGAR IS PLENTIFUL.

New York, July 30.—The Federal Sugar Refining company can't understand why sugar prices are advanced when there is an oversupply. There are 700,000 tons of raw sugar available for the eastern refineries. This is enough to last until October 1 when new domestic beet and cane crops will be on the market.

SHIFTING TAX BURDEN IS NOW BEING STAGED

Washington, July 30.—Practically all the stars in the playlet "Lower Taxation" have been pushed off the stage in the national congress and a new drama, "Shifting the Tax Burden, Or, Protecting the Profiteer," is about ready for presentation. The actors are quietly rehearsing their parts and the show's press agents are charming the public with the beauty and simplicity of the new entertainment.

The first show was staged like a three-ring circus, but other methods must be used with the latest venture, as the common people might object if they were treated with brass band accompaniment, that their taxes are to be increased.

It seems to be generally agreed that a sales tax will hardly pass the present congress. Its opponents urged this system, but its defeat is more apparent than real. The fight has impressed many with its plea against an alleged unequal taxation. Constant reiteration of the claim that "the government discourages initiative" has blocked any substantial movement to make profiteers disgorge some of their ill-gotten gains.

In short, the profiteers' campaign against a Mexican tax is based on positive opposition to the plan for a sales tax and the abolition of the excess profits tax. Those who started before sentiment could be crystallized in favor of making profiteers pay their share, favor the sales tax the profiteer gained his start.

A small group in congress favors tax legislation urged by the A. F. of L. This includes a graduated increase upon incomes, inheritances and profits. Evidence of such a nature that it would make it comfortable to hold land without putting it to use, and other sentiments are fundamental, and, therefore, can not be considered. Besides, they threaten the very elements that are now promoting the new show, referred to above.

Anti-Unionists Forced Recent Marine Strike

Washington, July 30.—In a speech in the senate favoring an investigation of the recent marine strike, Mr. La Follette said:

"I lay down this proposition that American seamen are essential to the American merchant marine.

"I start this discussion with the proposition that will not be controverted by anyone at all familiar with the subject, that we can never have a merchant marine under the flag unless we can attract to the marine service and retain in the genuine American seamen and officers to man and operate the ships. I am not discussing the question of how to operate that proposition. Not only does the history of every maritime country in the world prove that truth, but the manifest purpose of every line that has ever been established in the United States, with any maritime pretensions, to man its merchant marine with the flag of the nation shows how universally the truth of that proposition is stated and is now recognized by the maritime nations of the world.

"For hundred years we have had the money; we have had the business; we have had the trade of the ships. The reason we did not have a merchant marine was because we had not created American seamen to the service."

The speaker proved that the strike was not over wages, but over working conditions. Admiral Benson, then head of the shipping board, who stood with the ship owners, is quoted before a senate committee in May by him:

"I think that the question of wages is always a little exaggerated because under any system it is not much over 12 per cent of the total cost of operation."

This statement and Senator La Follette, that out of every $1,000 for ship operation, $100 went to labor, are the reduction figures the shipping board demanded and agreed to by the men, in full.

The speaker said that the mistakes of an unskilled or inefficient crew would more than offset the so-called wage saving in a single voyage.

"It is not a question of wages at all. It is a question of destroying the men's organization and rejecting them to working conditions which they will not stand, and of driving the American seamen and the American merchant marine from the high seas, forcing ship owners to employ cheaper foreign labor and make still larger profits.

"These men, when they could get no ship owners to confer at an understanding with either the shipping board or the owners, took the position that they would strike and said: 'You decide it and we will continue at work, but we will never conditions you fix.' But the forces, whatever they were, that were determined to break the national contest between the men and the ship owners, the country, were too strong to be resisted. The lockout was put into effect and we had the open shop in this country, organized, dissatisfied and rebellious. The conditions exist which every friend of the American merchant marine must desire to have exist."

ALERT TO COOLIE MENACE.

Washington, July 30.—Reports to the A. F. of L. headquarters show that trade unionists in every section of the country are alert to the menace of coolie labor, on the part of those who would permit American sugar planters operating this year under bond for five years. Trade unionists realize the effect of the importation from the Philippines and they also realize that with this principle established, the way is open for the admission before it would be applied to the United States on the mainland and to the trusts to sugar planters in this country to compete with coolie labor. The next step would be to the Pacific coast, followed by the Rocky mountain states and industry for this cheapest labor in the world.

The views of these employers is shown when ship owners recently denied the request of seamen's representatives for a conference to give American citizens first preference in employment. The United States shipping board sustained the ship owners in their position.

WANT PUBLIC TO BOYCOTT.

Boston, July 28.—The anti-boycott association, now known as the league for industrial rights, should secure an injunction from the commission of necessaries of life.

This state organization favors the largest possible use by the public to use this weapon against its enemies, the builders until the price comes down.

In its statement the commission of life buyers recently started, that no business can long survive secure an injunction against the use the weapon it possesses and make greedy tradesmen be decent.

DOESN'T AMERICANIZE.

Bayonne, N. J., July 30.—The way of Americanization that 'swept the country a short time ago has made little headway here. Of 1,000 naturalized foreigners employed by the standard oil company at this place. The work is retarded, says the chairman of welfare work, by shyness of the employes in speaking English. It will be increasingly difficult to Americanize," he said.

SUGAR PLANTERS ADVISED.

Chicago, July 28.—If labor is scarce in Hawaii, there are plenty of unemployed in the United States and Canada, according to Secretary Asada Victor Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois state federation of labor, in a protest to the planters and senators against the proposal of Hawaiian sugar planters

BOMBS SINK BIG SHIP VAST AIR FLEETS NEXT

Washington, July 30.—The former German dreadnought Ostfriesland is at the bottom of the Atlantic ocean as the result of bombing experiments under direction of naval officials.

This is the first time in the world's history that a high explosive bomb as heavy as one ton has been used in anything resembling war conditions.

The claim is made that this bombing will prove as historic as when the discovery of gunpowder forced the dirigible in the bow and arrow, and that the battle ship has about reached the limit of efficiency while air plane development is yet in its infancy.

This expert has yet accepted this theory. They insist that the bombing has no relation to actual warfare, as the former German ship was stationary and that it had no air craft guns or air planes as auxiliaries to fight off the bombers. They, however, admit the battle ship must face new conditions and that building of huge floating airplane carriers is already being advocated. It is urged that one of these hangers be assigned to each battle ship fleet for air planes to start from. It is estimated that the carrier will cost $9,000,000.

To the battle ship advocates who favoring air planes argue over the relative merits of these methods, the latest claim is the lessening of battle ship building. Neither do they seem to worry at the slightest degree by talk of universal disarmament, and proceed as if a conference for this purpose was never suggested.

The bombing of the former dreadnought will stimulate agitation for a vast and expensive air craft system, and the appropriations insisting on the regulation building of battle ships.

Every other naval power will undoubtedly take the same position. Representatives of the foreign countries witnessed the bombing on invitation of naval officials.

"Class Legislation" Cry Is "Bunk," Says Editor

Washington, July 30. — The cry of "class legislation"—a favorite of special interests—is "bunk," says The Washington Herald, which suggests that eastern bankers and congressmen abandon this term.

The Herald gives this advice in discussing the plan to create a corporation that will extend credit to dealers in agricultural products. The Herald is opposed to this particular plan, but insists that argument, and not calling names, is necessary, for if the latter plan is to be followed, the farmers will ask what class legislation "bunk," means, the nation's tariff and banking systems.

"It is time we got through with this class legislation 'bunk,'" says Herald. "It is not argument. It is irritating and settles nothing. This, and every country, consist of vocational groups, all interdependent. Now one of these can prosper, or even survive, economically, unless all the others prosper. They form a closely interlocked whole, which is our country."

INCOME TAX RETURNS SHOW FEW ARE FAVORED

Washington, July 30.—Preliminary reports on 1919 income tax returns, issued by the internal revenue department, bring out interesting points. First, the reason for opposition to income tax laws, and secondly, the financial status of the people. They form a closely interlocked whole, which is our country."

Under the provision of that resolution it is estimated that upon completion of the present task that an emergency exists as many as 50,000 Chinese coolies can be brought to Hawaii, and it is the expressed fear of labor that this would be a violation of a principle upon which congress has set entering wedge for immigration of coolies to the mainland.

Prior to the arrival of the Hawaiian labor representatives the officials of the A. F. of L. protested strenuously and notified all Pacific and inter-mountain central bodies of the critical situation. The result of this was that a large number of protests were lodged by wire with Congressman Albert Johnson, chairman of the house committee on immigration.

"At the present time," said President Wright, reporting to the officers of the A. F. of L. in the office of President Gompers, "the sugar planters are now donating all the commercial and industrial affairs in the territory of Hawaii. They are also trying to have the system down so fine that if a mechanic in any of the trades incurs their enmity or displeasure that man has to leave the islands. They have a blacklist.

"The trouble is that their plantations are too large. They are all controlled by one little group of five or ten men with their interlocking directorates and the combines of which the directors or stockholders control practically the plantations but the transportation companies."

Both President Wright and Treasurer Chilton denied emphatically the need for importation of labor to the islands. President Wright said that at the most the sugar combines cannot now employ more than 2,500 workers, and that there are fully 2,000 unorganized unemployed in the islands.

The whole secret of the movement to admit Chinese coolies is, he declared, to provide a class of workers who will accept lower standards of living. The coolies would be used to displace the white Japanese and these, in turn, would create room for the former at the present economic status, forcing Americans out of the skilled trades.

Both Secretary Gompers and President Wright and Treasurer Chilton emphatically denied the statements made by sugar planters who have come to Washington from the Hawaiian Islands and have declared through the measure to destroy unionism and would open the door to coolie importation as precedent on American soil.

LYNCH LAW RAMPANT.

New York, July 30.—Lynch law is rampant in this country, says the New York World, which calls for the law's protection to the individual.

"In the south," says the World, "citizens have taken it upon themselves to set aside ordinary procedure and take immediate vengeance on persons, white or black, who have broken or violate the sacred codes that have been established in that section and in the north the differences of opinion are mainly economic, and he who opposes the policy of the majority—or even the will of the majority—is likely to find himself open to being horsewhipped or run out of town. To be a nonunion worker in the Mingo fields or Mine Worker in Mingo county or an I. W. W. in Washington often means the attempted police protection of the courts and the authorities.

"If the law is to retain respect it must come to the assistance of the individual, who, in fact, invokes the ancient liberties of speech and assembly as the illegal assaults of the crowd the lynching spirit, once sporadic and universally condemned, have become widespread. The law has been lenient too long."

TRAIN CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

Washington, July 30.—Secretary of War Weeks has called the attention of army officials to the new law governing the national guard, which went into effect June 4, last year. He says it marks a step forward in legislation in that it makes the reserve officers' training camps and citizens' camps the basis of essential parts of the military system.

"The intention of the statute shows," he says, "that the new law is based on the fundamental idea that sure, as in the past, great wars are to be fought in the main by armies composed largely of citizens temporarily drawn into military service."

The citizens' training camps and officers' training camps are being established. Officers of the regular establishment, whose duties will not of commission because of a reduction of the army, are assigned as instructors to these camps.

KING DISCUSSES LABOR.

Rome, July 30.—In his speech at the opening session of the chamber of deputies, Premier Giolitti urged that the law makers strengthen the various co-operative institutions. He said: "It is prominent that the forms of labor associations; that the state should give an opportunity to learn self-government in relation to their economic life; that the state should encourage and support, and the various insurance societies and the workers' cooperative societies."

COURT "ENDS" STRIKE.

New York, July 30.—Striking bookbinders employed by the Tapley company at Long Island City, were ordered back to work their 44-hour week strike is over. Supreme Court Justice Gannon made the announcement after granting an injunction against picketing. The company asked the usual claim to Justice Gannon that the plant is running at top speed. The court, thereupon, ended the strike and affirmed that picketing is unlawful.

The only difficulty with the decision is that the courts have no injunction against picketing.

MANY WOMEN WORKING.

Cleveland, July 30.—There are 800,000 women in this country engaged in gainful occupations, said Dr. Amelia Henry Reichardt, of Oakland, Cal., in an address to the national federation of business and professional women's clubs.

She said that 50 per cent of the women are teachers and 10 per cent occupy secretarial positions. Only 1,000 are graduated in law.

INCOME TAXES ARE HIGHER.

Washington, July 30.—Preliminary reports on 1919 income tax returns, issued by the internal revenue department, bring out interesting points. First, the reason for opposition to income tax laws, and second, the financial status of the people. Of the 5,332,760 persons making reports on 1919 incomes, the total was $7,743,000,000, or an average of $1,452 each. The 65 per cent of persons had an income of $1,000,000 or more in 1919.

The total revenue obtained by the government was $3,850,000,000, or an increase of $11,901,000 over 1918. Individuals with net incomes of $1,000,000 or more paid $2,004,000,000 in 1914 to 120 in 1915, and then 396 in 1916. During that year they decreased to 141 in 1917 and 67 in 1918. The present report shows that 65 persons had an income of $1,000,000 or more in 1919.

The total incomes made it possible for the net income of the 185,332,760 persons making reports on 1919 incomes, to be $7,743,000,000, or an average tax paid. The 65 persons had an income of $1,000,000 paid an average of $1,522,492 each.

WASTES IN BUILDING SHOWN BY ENGINEERS

New York, July 30.—Building trades workers are employed but 196 days a year.

Unemployment causes an annual loss of $1,200,000,000.

Accidents cause an annual loss of $120,000,000.

Duplication of estimates and designs and duplication in bidding cause a waste in value of $1,000,000,000.

Application of safety methods would save 12,000,000 days' work a year.

The above are some of the conclusions reached by the committee on elimination of waste in the industry of the American engineering council, appointed by Herbert Hoover.

"Haphazard management in planning and combining work and lack of standards, which often double the labor cost, characterize building construction undertakings," says the report, which adds that in the past few years building material dealers, but workmen and contractors are beginning to realize that under the dulled output results in tremendous fashion upon themselves.

"In many construction trades accidents involve losses up to 10 per cent of the labor costs in addition to the loss of human life and energy. The average loss compared with 1913 is now 15 per cent to 2½ per cent of labor cost."

The report insists that greater co-operation between employer and employe is "an absolute essential. It is clear that co-operation is impossible 'without the removal of the fences and the working out of plans to that end.'"

MINER OFFICIAL MAY QUIT.

London, England, July 30.—It is hinted that the attack of Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation, against extremists is the forerunner of the resignation of that official. Threatened by the extremist strike, which ended so disastrously on Friday, Hodges has repeatedly attacked the extremists within the miners' ranks. During the strike a vote was taken, but it was not accepted. It is stated that Hodges will not rather than be in continual turmoil over impossible proposals. He has declared that if the miners' officials were permitted to use their judgment they would be in better shape than now.

"Parrot-like, we were crying 'pool,' 'pool,' 'pool,' and then grasped wages with both hands," he said.

The proposed "pool" provided that each ton of coal mined would be assessed and the fund placed in charge of a joint committee that would use it to equalize wages between high cost and low cost mines.

TRUST DODGES LIBEL SUITS.

New York, July 30.—The attack on the interchurch world movement's report on the steel strike has been withdrawn from circulation, and attempts to secure copies of this 109-page booklet have failed. One churchman said:

"Apparently the steel corporation has weighed the matter and chosen to avoid the libel suits that might follow a general circulation of the document."

The attack against the steel report was first privately circulated among business men and later was presented in the senate committee on education and labor. A large number of the blank condemn industry are required by law to meet. Eighteen states have such laws. The bureau has issued a new called "Physical Standards for Working Children," which, after being published by the bureau, explain how the health of children at work may be protected.

TRUST WON'T PAY TAXES.

New York, July 30.—The steel trust is "holding out" $60,000,000 in back taxes due the government. The amount includes the years of 1917 and 1918, when the trust was making such staggering profits from the war. The trust disputes the government's claim that the trust can escape with this $60,000,000 it means nearly $12 a share to the holders of more than 5,000,000 shares of common stock.

PRESSMEN MAKE GAINS.

Pressmen's Home, Tenn., July 30.—The convention here of American Pressmen gets reports from scene of hostilities where strike of the International printing pressmen and assistants' union is being settled.

WORLD REDUCE WAGES WITH UNTOLD RICHES

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, July 30.—The application for a reduction of wages in Australia is positively wicked," says the Australian Worker, the organ of labor, the war coat the rich nothing and that they now possess undreamed of wealth.

"There are simpletons," says the Worker, "who actually believe the whole every section of the community was hurt by the war, whereas it is incredible to them that in that time of world-wide agony men should be outstanding as the real winners of the nations, and reaping a hideous reward from the slaughter of the battle fields. Yet it is true.

"The war did not depress Australia, and certainly not its people, artificially affect the operations of commerce and finance in this country.

"On the contrary, it stimulated business in every phase. New industries were established to supply the needs of the combatants. Old lines of trade subjected to the whirl of accelerated production. Profits absolutely fatic in respite of this industrial activity. The shops were crowded with customers buying at top prices. Speculators and investors and speculators jostled one another in the rush.

"Be it remembered always, that the war cost the rich nothing.

"The governments created its military operations on borrowed money, and the people paid the interest rates of interest. Instead of levying on the wealth-owning class in order to defray the costs in the field, the government implored them to lend their credit and taxed the workers for the interest on it.

"Thus the rich grew richer than ever and war-time dreams of rising and a staggering debt was piled upon the backs of the workers to be carried by them for years to come, for generations.

"One would imagine that even Mr. Plute would be content.

"He is not, however, in the least satisfied. He wants to give rapacity a third arm.

"Wages, he says, must be reduced. And he throws out broad hints that the workers must learn to live on less.

"He should afford to do it, too."

WORKERS' RIGHTS UPHELD.

Toledo, Ohio, July 30.—The court of appeals has unanimously refused to enjoin striking electrical workers from picketing as a peaceful measure. Attorneys for the employers claimed that the number of skilled electricians in this city would be limited that the anti-union plaintiff would be unable to get help because his strikebreakers were induced by the union to quit their employment, the court held.

"Even if this claim be true, we cannot, on that account, grant an injunction. It is merely one of the risks which all who are in business must take."

URGE HEALTH PROTECTION.

Washington, July 30.—Children between the ages of 14 and 16 years of age need special protection if they are to reach manhood and womanhood in full vigor, says well developed bodies, says the federal children's bureau. The effective means of protection, it is stated, lies in the adoption of physical standards for working children. Many industry are required by law to meet. Eighteen states have such laws. The bureau has issued a new called "Physical Standards for Working Children," which, after being published by the bureau, explain how the health of children at work may be protected.

APPOINT MOVIE CENSORS.

Albany, N. Y., July 30.—Governor Miller has appointed a movie censor board, as provided by the last legislature. The commissioners, three men and a woman, will be paid $7,500 a year, and will levy a tax on all films as they are released to see if their fitness to be shown to the public. The law states that the commissioner is to refuse to license films that are "obscene, indecent, immoral, inhuman or sacrilegious, or of a character that their exhibition would tend to corrupt morals or incite crime."

CLOAK MAKERS WIN.

Philadelphia, July 30.—After a two-weeks' strike organized cloak makers won a complete victory in the shops of cloak jobbers and sub-manufacturers. The union has also secured an agreement with the cloak manufacturers' association whereby union standards are retained and the employers agree not to send work to shops that are unfriendly

COME THOUSANDS OF MILES TO OPPOSE COOLIE LABOR

Washington, July 30.—If the sugar planters of Hawaii have reached the point where they feel they are forced to import Chinese coolie labor, then it is time their business was reorganized.

That was the declaration made to President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and the A. F. of L. legislative committee by G. W. Wright, president of the Honolulu central labor body, who arrived at A. F. of L. headquarters upon arrival here.

President Wright and Treasurer W. H. Chilton came to Washington representing the Honolulu central body to appear before the committee on immigration of the house in protest against H. R. joint resolution 171, the purpose of which is to open the doors to coolie immigration to Hawaii.

Under the provision of that resolution it is estimated that upon proclamation of the president that an emergency exists as many as 50,000 Chinese coolies can be brought to Hawaii, and it is the expressed fear of labor that this would be a violation of a principle upon which congress has set entering wedge for immigration of coolies to the mainland.

Prior to the arrival of the Hawaiian labor representatives the officials of the A. F. of L. protested strenuously and notified all Pacific and inter-mountain central bodies of the critical situation. The result of this was that a large number of protests were lodged by wire with Congressman Albert Johnson, chairman of the house committee on immigration.

"At the present time," said President Wright, reporting to the officers of the A. F. of L. in the office of President Gompers, "the sugar planters are now donating all the commercial and industrial affairs in the territory of Hawaii. They are also trying to have the system down so fine that if a mechanic in any of the trades incurs their enmity or displeasure that man has to leave the islands. They have a blacklist.

"The trouble is that their plantations are too large. They are all controlled by one little group of five or ten men with their interlocking directorates and the combines of which the directors or stockholders control practically the plantations but the transportation companies."

Both President Wright and Treasurer Chilton denied emphatically the need for importation of labor to the islands. President Wright said that at the most the sugar combines cannot now employ more than 2,500 workers, and that there are fully 2,000 unorganized unemployed in the islands.

The whole secret of the movement to admit Chinese coolies is, he declared, to provide a class of workers who will accept lower standards of living. The coolies would be used to displace the white Japanese and these, in turn, would create room for the former at the present economic status, forcing Americans out of the skilled trades.

Both Secretary Gompers and President Wright and Treasurer Chilton emphatically denied statements made by sugar planters who have come to Washington from the Hawaiian Islands and have declared through the measure to destroy unionism and would open the door to coolie importation as precedent on American soil.

WOULD REDUCE WAGES WITH UNTOLD RICHES

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, July 30.—The application for a reduction of wages in Australia is positively wicked," says the Australian Worker, the organ of labor, the war coat the rich nothing and that they now possess undreamed of wealth.

"There are simpletons," says the Worker, "who actually believe the whole every section of the community was hurt by the war, whereas it is incredible to them that in that time of world-wide agony men should be outstanding as the real winners of the nations, and reaping a hideous reward from the slaughter of the battle fields. Yet it is true.

"The war did not depress Australia, and certainly not its people, artificially affect the operations of commerce and finance in this country.

"On the contrary, it stimulated business in every phase. New industries were established to supply the needs of the combatants. Old lines of trade subjected to the whirl of accelerated production. Profits absolutely fatic in respite of this industrial activity. The shops were crowded with customers buying at top prices. Speculators and investors and speculators jostled one another in the rush.

"Be it remembered always, that the war cost the rich nothing.

"The governments created its military operations on borrowed money, and the people paid the interest rates of interest. Instead of levying on the wealth-owning class in order to defray the costs in the field, the government implored them to lend their credit and taxed the workers for the interest on it.

"Thus the rich grew richer than ever and war-time dreams of rising and a staggering debt was piled upon the backs of the workers to be carried by them for years to come, for generations.

"One would imagine that even Mr. Plute would be content.

"He is not, however, in the least satisfied. He wants to give rapacity a third arm.

"Wages, he says, must be reduced. And he throws out broad hints that the workers must learn to live on less.

"He should afford to do it, too."

WORKERS' RIGHTS UPHELD.

Toledo, Ohio, July 30.—The court of appeals has unanimously refused to enjoin striking electrical workers from picketing as a peaceful measure. Attorneys for the employers claimed that the number of skilled electricians in this city would be limited that the anti-union plaintiff would be unable to get help because his strikebreakers were induced by the union to quit their employment, the court held.

"Even if this claim be true, we cannot, on that account, grant an injunction. It is merely one of the risks which all who are in business must take."

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TRUST WON'T PAY TAXES.

New York, July 30.—The steel trust is "holding out" $60,000,000 in back taxes due the government. The amount includes the years of 1917 and 1918, when the trust was making such staggering profits from the war. The trust disputes the government's claim that the trust can escape with this $60,000,000 it means nearly $12 a share to the holders of more than 5,000,000 shares of common stock.

PRESSMEN MAKE GAINS.

Pressmen's Home, Tenn., July 30.—The convention here of American Pressmen gets reports from scene of hostilities where strike of the International printing pressmen and assistants' union is being settled.